

FROM GEN. MCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Continued from First Page.

refused. Both armies are drawn up in line of battle upon the open hills, clearly visible with the naked eye from the heights immediately beyond Keedysville. A vast cloud of dust floats on the enemy's center, clearly indicating that he is straining every nerve to bring up his reinforcements. Skirmishing with the pickets has been constantly heard since daylight, but no valleys of musketry and no cannonading. We have been burying our dead and carrying off the sickening spectacle. Soldiers who went through all the battles of the Peninsula say Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills were as nothing compared with it. The dead lie in heaps, the wounded are coming in by thousands. Around and in a large barn about half a mile from the spot where Gen. Hooker engaged the enemy's left, I counted 1,120 wounded. Along the same road and within the distance of two miles are three more hospitals each having from 600 to 700 in them and long trains of ambulances standing in the road waiting to discharge their bloody loads. Surgeons with hands, arms, and garments covered with blood, are busy amputating limbs, dressing wounds and bandaging wounds of every nature in every part of the body. Rebel soldiers in great numbers lie among our own and receive the same attention. I saw a Rebel officer of the 27th Alabama Regiment endure the amputation of his leg without the use of chloroform. Every muscle in his face was contracted, his jaws looked as if in a death spasm, but no sound of pain issued from him. The saw and the knife did their work, but they could not wring from him an expression of physical agony.

Keedysville, Boonsborough, Middletown, and I presume Frederick, are rapidly being filled with the wounded from the battles of Sunday and yesterday. The inhabitants in all these villages are laboring night and day to relieve the dying and the suffering. A more Christian people, in the practical significance of that word, I never saw. Every private dwelling is filled with the wounded. Carpets are torn up, costly furniture removed, and comfortable mattresses spread upon the floor awaiting the arrival of the ambulances. And much of this preparation for the wounded is without one word from the Medical Directors in regard to it. In the pleasant village of Middletown, especially, I have seen nothing in the hospitals in Washington that indicated so much thoughtfulness and devotion. All the ladies in the village are spending night and day with the wounded.

To return to the battle of yesterday. The greatest loss of life and the greatest number of casualties seem to have been by Gen. Hooker's Corps. The original Corps of Gen. McDowell, which passed through three days' hard fighting upon the old Bull Run battle-ground, and was supported by many to have been annihilated, constituted the command of Gen. Hooker. Gen. McClellan's Division formerly belonged to Gen. McDowell; but your readers will probably recollect that, at the request of Gen. McClellan, it was sent to his assistance, and participated in that terrible seven days' fight and retreat. It lost its General then, and nearly all its most efficient officers. In the battle of South Mountain, last Sunday, this division was commanded by Gen. Meade, and the admirable manner in which he directed its movements won the admiration of all who were upon the ground. It ascended to the crest of the mountain, and drove the enemy down into the valley, without leaving in its line a single straggler to indicate the direction it had gone. Yesterday, decimated as it was, it again went into action with the same boldness and manliness of step, and faltered not until the enemy took to the stronghold in his center, and left the battle-ground to his foe. The Divisions of Gen. Ricketts and Gen. King, the latter commanded by Gen. Doubleday, in the absence of Gen. King, also remained in reputation all they lost upon the battle-field of Manassas. The Brigades of Gen. Hartuff and Gen. Duryee deserve special mention. Their ranks are fearfully decimated, and it will be a long while before they will be able to go into action again; but not a word of their discredit have I heard from any one. They were fairly tossed from the earth into the air by the severity of the enemy's fire, but on they went through plowed fields and corn-fields, through valleys and up hills, till every Rebel in their line was driven from his hiding-place, and compelled to seek shelter behind his artillery.

Many companies in the brigade of Gens. Hartuff and Duryee had no officers to command them. Gen. Hartuff himself was dangerously wounded in the commencement of the fight. Gen. Duryee had two horses shot under him. Capt. Duryee, brother to Gen. Duryee, and upon his staff, was dangerously wounded in the side, and is now lying in a private dwelling in Keedysville. Gen. Duryee displayed great gallantry and judgment in directing his brigade, and won, what is the most difficult thing in the world for a volunteer General to gain, the admiration of the West Point Generals who were fighting by his side. The corps of Gen. Hooker went into action almost at the break of day—indeed, it may be said to have been in action all the night before, for a constant struggle was kept up between the contending parties to obtain the most favorable position for artillery. Gen. Sumner, who held the center, came to the relief of Gen. Hooker, went into the action about noon, and continued in the fight until darkness closed over the field. In this corps I have heard the divisions of Gens. French and Richardson more frequently spoken of than any others, although all fought well. The Irish brigade, commanded by Gen. Meagher, fought with great bravery, and suffered severely. The original 69th has hardly a corporal's guard left. The regiment has been transferred from the field to the hospital and to the grave, where sleep so many of the Irish braves who have fallen in this war.

I have this moment left Gen. Kimball, his brigade, from the number killed and wounded, must have suffered more severely than any others. Gen. Kimball estimates his loss at 1,300. The brigade when it went into battle carried 3,500 muskets; it was one of the largest in the army, and when in the division of Gen. Shields was considered one of the best. This brigade, it will be remembered, whipped Jackson at Winchester, when under the command of Gen. Shields. After its return from the campaign to the valley of the Shenandoah, by the army of the Rappahannock, it was sent to Gen. McClellan, and remained with him until his retreat. It is now in the division of Gen. French, and in the corps of Gen. Sumner. Gen. French's entire division was engaged in the afternoon yesterday, and the enclosed list of killed and wounded will tell how it suffered.

All the wounded have been brought from the field to-day. It is impossible to form an estimate of our entire loss, there being so many hospitals, and so few regiments have made official reports. In killed and wounded no battle of the war will approach it. The Rebels seem to take off our officers almost before they have time to draw their men up in line of battle. Nearly all the Rebel officers could not be distinguished from the privates a short distance off. Our own can be seen a mile. The loss, however, in officers, in the Rebel ranks must have been very great. The bodies of Gen. Anderson and Gen. Whiting were this morning found lying among our own dead. Between 40 and 50 Rebel captains and lieutenants have also been found and brought to our hospitals. I have conversed with many of them, and they all admit a very heavy loss, and one of them said our fire from mus-

ketry and artillery was so terrible that it seemed to him as if all "hell had broken loose."

An officer in Jackson's corps told me that Jackson's strength was but 16,000 when he took Harper's Ferry, and that he had but two brigades in the fight yesterday. He estimates the entire Rebel strength in front of us at 150,000; other wounded Rebel officers, however, say it is not 90,000. Both D. H. Hill and A. P. Hill are said to command corps. Gen. Loring, with 25,000 men, is reported to be advancing to strengthen Gen. Lee.

Six o'clock p. m.—There has been no firing of any consequence to-day. Gen. McClellan, a few moments since, rode through the main street of this village on his way to examine the line after dark. The wounded soldiers, the moment they caught a glimpse of him, shouted and cheered until he passed out of sight.

Since writing the above I have heard that heavy reinforcements, in addition to those which arrived last evening, will be upon the ground to-morrow. God grant that in my next letter the crowning victory of the war and the last battle of the Rebellion may in part be chronicled.

The Calm after the Storm.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 18, 1862.—10 p. m.

That a calm generally follows a storm was never more truly verified than in the position of affairs here yesterday and to-day. Yesterday was all excitement and anxiety as the tide of battle changed, while to-day everything was quiet and no one, from the appearance of things, except on the immediate battle-field, would suppose that during the last 48 hours 30,000 men had been killed and wounded in this vicinity.

Every one anticipated a renewal of the battle this morning by our forces, provided that an enemy could be found which had sufficient courage to meet the Army of the Potomac after the result of yesterday. But such was not the case.

From observations made to-day from the mountains on the left of Sharpsburg, it appears that the enemy during last night withdrew his main body nearest the river to a position about one mile beyond the town. Large parks of transportation trains were visible on both the Virginia and Maryland sides of the river, showing that all had not crossed.

From the large number of ambulances and light wagons seen passing to and fro through the streets of Sharpsburg and Shepherdstown, they are both receptacles for a large number of Rebel wounded. No large body of troops was visible on either side of the River. They are undoubtedly concealed wherever they may be. The Rebel pickets remain in the same position to-night as found this morning, while five batteries are still visible. One is posted on the right, one on the left, and three about a mile in the rear of Sharpsburg.

The indications to-night are that the Rebels are disposed to renew the engagement whenever Gen. McClellan sees proper. That they will be accommodated to-morrow there is little doubt. Large supplies of ammunition are now arriving, and by morning 25,000 fresh troops will be in position to be pushed forward.

A large force of Rebel Cavalry, with three batteries, was seen to cross at Shepherdstown Ford this morning, into Virginia. There is considerable speculation as to their destination. They took the left-hand road after reaching Virginia, and may next turn up at Frederick City, or at some point on our rear the other side of the mountain. A force has been sent out to watch them.

If the battle to-morrow should result in our favor, and we have no reason to think otherwise, the capture of the greater portion of the Rebel army seems inevitable.

Our Paroled Troops from Harper's Ferry—Col. Miles Denounced—Rebel Officers Taken.

From Our Special Correspondent.
FREDERICK CITY, Md., Wednesday, Sept. 17—11 a. m.

As I write, the troops who were taken prisoners at Harper's Ferry are marching through the town. They consist of the 9th Vermont, the 12th New-York, 30th New-York (Garibaldi Regiment), 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th New-York, 32d, 60th, and 87th Ohio, and the 6th Illinois, beside the Garibaldi, an Indiana, and Illinois batteries.

The white flags were displayed on the hills over the ferry, while at the ferry our men were blazing away at the Rebels on the Maryland heights. One of Miles' staff rode down and hallooed out to an officer near the flagstaff, "Haul down that flag! It is the cause of all our trouble." All the officers state that our large guns on the Maryland heights were spiked by order of Miles before any Rebels were seen in the locality. Some of the officers could hardly believe it until the Rebels made their appearance, when they noticed that the guns were silent, and learned of their being spiked the day before. About 1,000 Rebels, among whom are the following officers, are marching down to the railroad depot, under a guard. They are going to Baltimore.

Any officer informs me that a son of Gen. Hill was taken prisoner near Harper's Ferry last Monday. He had plans of the fortifications, and an inventory of the number of guns, amount of ammunition, arms, stores, &c., on his person. He was brought before Miles, who discharged him, and gave him a pass outside our lines. The pass was not respected by our officers, and he was brought back, when Miles rode out with him and passed him outside our lines. From every indication which the line officers could see for some days before the Rebels came to the Ferry, they distrusted Miles. He also refused the re-enforcements which Gen. Banks offered him, saying that he could hold it against any force brought against him.

He would not send ammunition to our batteries, as he sent word that there was none in the garrison, but the Rebels boast that they have captured a large supply. Ten minutes after they got possession they commenced removing all the stores they could, as they were about to skedaddle toward Virginia. They hardly demanded any parole from our men, so great was their hurry. A good many of the regimental flags were lost, but our men took off all they could, and secreted them on their persons. To-day they march with them flying from branches of trees and poles that they could find. Miles was wounded in the leg by a shell from the Rebel batteries on the Loudon Heights, as he was riding down to give orders to have the flag at the Ferry hauled down. He died last night. The men utter bitter maledictions against him.

None of our wounded have been yet brought in. A good many surgeons left this place yesterday for Middletown. A great many of the delegates of the Christian Association have arrived here with hospital supplies, amongst them I met Capt. E. C. Williams of Whaling notoriety. One of your special messengers from the field arrived here this morning, and went on to New-York. More prisoners are being brought in, and the latest news from McClellan's army is to the effect that a large body of the Rebels have been taken prisoners. The weather here is very mild and this city is exceedingly quiet; the Union men have smiling faces, and the Harper's Ferry affair is not looked upon as anything; the Rebels are everywhere in full retreat. We will have good news to send you very soon.

The following is a list of Rebel officers captured at South Mountain on Sunday, Sept. 14, 1862:
Maj. F. D. Holliday, 16 Va. 2 Lt. N. T. B. D., 16 Geo.
2 Lt. J. R. Sanders, 16 Va. 2 Lt. S. B. B. B., 16 Geo.

2 Lt. S. A. Ely, 16 Va. 2 Lt. R. S. Fletcher, B. Cobb's
2 Lt. J. R. Sanders, 16 Va. 2 Lt. F. L. Ross, 16 Geo.
Adj. C. H. Sanders, Cobb's 1st Lt. H. H. H. H., 16 Geo.
2 Lt. J. C. Flood, Cobb's 2nd Lt. J. C. Flood, 16 Geo.
2 Lt. A. T. Green, Co. C, Cobb's 3rd Lt. J. C. Flood, 16 Geo.
2 Lt. S. A. Ely, 16 Va. 2 Lt. R. S. Fletcher, B. Cobb's

The Remains of Gen. Miles—Departure of Regiments—"Necessity" Feeling in the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 18, 1862.—p. m.

The body of Col. Miles, killed at the surrender of Harper's Ferry on Monday last, arrived here this evening via Monocacy Junction, in charge of H. B. McIlwain, Major and Chief of the Staff, H. C. Reynolds, A. A. A. General and John A. Williams, and H. M. Birney, aide-de-camp. It was conveyed from the depot, with a military escort, to the rooms of Mr. Weaver on Fayette street, where it will be embalmed.

Maj. McIlwain states that the stories regarding the treachery of Col. Miles are false, as he will show by a statement he is about to publish. If he is correct, those who have made the complaints were not present during the thickest of the fight, and the blame cast upon the dead man, it will be well to wait till the whole history of the defense and surrender of Harper's Ferry is known before we throw stones at one who cannot reply.

Orders have been received here by the Medical Department to prepare for the reception of 1,000 wounded men. I presume that they will arrive to-morrow. Ample preparation has been made for their reception, and comfortable accommodation provided.

Four Maryland regiments left Baltimore this afternoon, on the way to Hagerstown. McClellan, according to all accounts, needs a large force to meet the desperate energy of the dying Rebellion, and he seems likely to get it.

The feeling in the street this evening was not so different from that of yesterday as I had anticipated. The Rebels seem to keep up heart amazingly. They will never acknowledge themselves beaten till the Government stands with leveled muskets before the door. So late as 10 o'clock this evening, I heard men say that they believe now that Lee and Jackson will beat in the fight now progressing. I have heard men say, also, that Jackson was at Frederick; that he was at the Relay House; that McClellan was out to pieces. So it goes. God grant that in a day or two we shall hear good and trustworthy news.

The Statement of an Eye Witness of the Late Battle.

Lieut. Geo. W. Davis, of the 11th Connecticut, called at our office on Sunday (yesterday) morning, and furnished the following statement: He was in the battle of Antietam Creek. His regiment went into the field with 500 men, led by Col. H. W. Kingsbury, formerly of the 1st U. S. Artillery, and commander of Griffin's Battery. The 11th was commanded to storm Antietam Bridge, and during the fight the Colonel was wounded in the foot by a sharpshooter, and while being carried off the field received three other wounds, one of which proved mortal. Soon after the Colonel fell, Major Moelling received a serious wound in the leg; at the same time Capt. John Griswold, who was the first man to cross the river on the left, received a mortal wound while up to his arm-pits in the water. At this juncture, the 11th Ohio was ordered to the support of the 11th Connecticut, but a Rebel battery, posted on the opposite bank, was pouring in constantly a destructive fire of grape and canister, while continued volleys from an unseen enemy in the woods, were also being directed against them. Their officers and men were falling by scores, and they were at last obliged to withdraw, having held the bridge one hour, and exhausted their entire supply of ammunition, and also taken from the cartridge boxes of the dead and wounded men. During this contest, they lost 150 men killed and wounded. The Colonel of the 11th Ohio was killed, and that regiment lost about 150 men.

On the afternoon of that day (the 17th), the whole Brigade, of which the 11th Connecticut formed a part, was ordered by Gen. Burnside to advance and take the bridge; they did so, under the cover of guns overlooking eminences in their rear. This was accomplished, and other divisions were ordered across, when the entire force formed in line of battle on the opposite bank. Two batteries of artillery had also crossed, and were posted in commanding positions to the right of this line, when the line was ordered to charge. The charge was made in a most gallant manner. The long line of men swept up the first slope, and down the slope on the opposite side of the first ridge, when a momentary halt was made to fill up the openings which had been caused by the terrific fire of the enemy. Then again came the order, Forward. The second onset was made, the crest of the ridge was gained, the enemy fled in confusion, and Gen. McClellan's order was executed. In the last charge Lieut. Col. G. A. Stedman received a flesh wound in calf of the leg. These men fought all day without food or drink. In the second encounter the 11th lost 100 men killed and wounded.

Reconnoissance to Harper's Ferry—The Retreat of the Rebels.

The Washington Star of Saturday has the following:

A reconnoissance in force to Harper's Ferry was made last night by a part of Gen. Stoneman's force. They found only 300 sick and wounded Rebels there.

They learned that the Rebel army had been crossing the river above Harper's Ferry into Virginia nearly all day yesterday, and that at night-fall Gen. McClellan's advance was close upon the Rebels' rear.

A gentleman who left the front of our army yesterday at noon assures us that among the Rebels, dead, left buried on the battle fields of Wednesday last, was a Major General, beside many officers of all grades.

Yesterday the last of the Rebels took their departure from Harper's Ferry, after having burned all the Government property they found there that they could not carry off, including the pontoon bridge and the storehouses. They made five distinct attempts to blow up the line of the railroad bridge there, all of which proved unsuccessful. The superstructure upon them, however, was much damaged by their suicidal attempts.

The wounds received by Gen. Hooker were through the fleshy part of his foot. Symptoms of lockjaw setting in cause uneasiness among his friends.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Uprising of the People—The Power of the States—Movements of Gov. Curtin—Arms—Weak Patriotism—Stay-at-Home Soldiers—City Defenses—Reception of Troops—City Government.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 18, 1862.

For a week past the citizens of this great Commonwealth have been pouring, in great numbers, into their capital, in response to the call of Gov. Curtin. Sometimes it has been said, and with some show of truth, that only the poor men volunteer; in this case, however, no such distinction is observed. The wealthiest and the most cultivated are privates in the ranks.

Almost hourly, day and night, special trains arrive in this city heavily freighted with soldiers. The cities and large towns first formed and forwarded companies proportionate with their population, and following these came the yeomanry from every county, township, and village in the State. The men from the northern and western counties

came armed with rifles and provided with ammunition, and fully equipped for the conflict. All were well dressed, and amply provided with supplies for a short campaign.

When it is remembered that Pennsylvania has 150,000 troops in the regular army, and that half of her regiments have been re-armed, and refilled with new recruits, making the number sent to the war nearly 200,000, the mustering into service on ten days' notice of 75,000 more will be regarded as a most extraordinary exhibition of military power. It is fair to presume, however, that any other State in the North would, under similar circumstances, have made an equal show of strength. Who, then, will reckon the power of this people?

It must not be supposed that there is a scarcity of arms, or that the Pennsylvania militia are altogether forth with indifferent weapons. Muskets and rifles of the most serviceable sort are furnished to all the regiments, and the State Arsenal is still unexhausted. The squirrel guns and certain rifles of the Northern hunters are carefully stored in the arsenal, to await the return of their owners. Knapsacks and accoutrements are supplied to all; nor are blankets and camp equipage at all wanting, but each soldier and company is abundantly supplied.

Yesterday morning Gov. Curtin left the capital in a special train, carrying about fifty surgeons and physicians for the scene of the late battles. It is the intention of the Governor to remain in the field with his soldiers, and to use his best endeavors to make them as comfortable as an impromptu campaign will admit of.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad has been for eighteen hours completely blocked up with trains. The passenger train yesterday afternoon was several hours behind time. The road has been again closed, and last night troops were rushed through with all possible speed.

Nearly four hundred cars from the Pennsylvania Railroad, are now in use on the Cumberland Valley Road, and thence its sidings are crowded to their utmost capacity; it will require the most skillful management to keep the road open.

In times like these it is natural to suppose all loyal men would set from purely patriotic motives. Trying times, however, not only develop great men, but they also discover small men. So, while in Pennsylvania, the best men in the State are volunteering as privates in the ranks, we find also a pack of fourth-rate lawyers and bar-room politicians, swarming about the Capital soliciting commissions as colonels, majors and captains, to lead brave patriots to battle. Unfortunately, and to the discredit of the State, it must be admitted that, in a few instances, these unworthy place-hunters have been successful, and have been placed over men, the latches of whose shoes they are not worthy to unlatch. Though, generally, the regiments are well officered, and if called upon to sustain the honor of the State in battle, they will doubtless do so in a becoming manner.

The great body of the militia men understand that they have been called out for purposes of State defense, and hence, if it is necessary in order to defend the State that they should march to the Potomac, or even "on to Richmond," then to the Potomac or wherever it will be cheerfully gone. There are, however, as is always the case among the brethren, a "select few" who are weak in the knees, and who are wont to stand by the wayside deliberating until all danger is certainly over. They love the glory, but despise the toil and danger. These, of course, fear that there may be fighting "across the line," and hence refuse to let their rifles go.

These braves say the Governor cannot force them to go out of the State, and if they voluntarily cross the line "he's got them," and may take them to the Gulf. Such men are unfit for soldiers. They volunteer for glory, but wish to gain the glory as near home and with as little danger as possible. Fortunately for the safety and honor of the State their services are not wanted; there are brave men enough and to spare; let towards stay at home.

Believing that preparation for defense is the surest safeguard against attacks, Governor Curtin has appointed Captain Jeffrey to make a survey for the location of works for city defense. The work is being vigorously prosecuted, and heavy guns will soon be mounted commanding the approaches on both sides of the river.

The citizens of Harrisburg have shown a commendable spirit in their efforts to relieve the wants of the soldiers as they arrived in this city. The Pennsylvania railroad depot has been converted into a mammoth eating saloon where the thousands who daily arrive are supplied with substantial food. In addition to this provision, many of the citizens have provided for and invited whole companies to come and partake freely.

Capital Hill is covered with tents, churches, school buildings, and public halls are opened for the reception of soldiers, and no effort is spared to make them comfortable; and notwithstanding the sudden arrival of overwhelming numbers, there has in no case been a want of attention, but all have fared well.

The Governor has not interfered with the City Government, but all has been left with the proper authorities. The Mayor has required all persons desiring to leave the city to procure a pass at his office. No one was allowed to take passage on any of the railroads without first having exhibited to the guard the required pass. The object of the order was to prevent the fleeing of the citizens from the draft, but in as much as the draft has been deferred, the order has been removed, and travel is again free.

Good order has prevailed to a remarkable extent, and from the police reports, no one would suspect that fifty thousand soldiers occupied the city. J. N. S.

A Large Rebel Force Reported at Breakwater River—Our Troops Ready for Them.

From Our Special Correspondent.
FREDERICKSBURG, Friday, Sept. 13, 1862.

The steamerboat *Chancellor* left here this morning with a flag of truce for Aiken's Landing, Major Ludlow in charge, taking up five ladies from Norfolk, and intending to bring down all the Union prisoners that are able to come.

There is a rumor that a Rebel force, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 men, is in the vicinity of Breakwater River, but ample preparations have been made to repel their invasion, if that is their intention. On the reception of the news of the death of Gen. Mansfield, the flag on Fort Monroe was placed at half-mast.

Arrival of 1,200 Rebel Prisoners at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

Twelve hundred more Rebel prisoners arrived here this morning, from Frederick, captured by Gen. McClellan. They are now embarking for Fort Delaware. Another train is on the way. The prisoners are dressed in all manner of garb, and are very dirty and ragged.

Death of the Notorious Rebel Hayes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

A BATTLE IN MISSISSIPPI.

ward it to the President. A copy of the same memorial was also signed on the spot by a large number of individuals, and will no doubt be speedily put into the President's hands. We submit that all our religious societies would do well to follow this example. If the sentiment for Freedom which pervades, to a greater or less extent, all the religious congregations of the North, were only concentrated in this way, it would exert a mighty influence upon the mind of the President, and perhaps lead him to take the very step which alone can save our liberties.

GEN. ROSECRANS ENGAGED WITH PRICE.

Defeat of the Rebels with Heavy Loss.

OUR LOSS BETWEEN 400 AND 500.

OFFICIAL REPORT BY GEN. GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Cairo, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

We have just received intelligence from Corinth, that Gen. Grant has achieved a brilliant victory over the Rebel Gen. Price at Iuka, Miss.

Last night Gen. Rosecrans came up with Price's column on the march to Eastport, where he intended to cross the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals to join Gen. Bragg's army, when sharp skirmishing ensued, lasting three hours, when darkness caused a suspension of hostilities.

The battle was resumed at daybreak, and by noon the enemy were beaten and compelled to retreat with a loss of 400 prisoners and a large number of killed and wounded.

The Rebel General Little was killed and Gen. Whitefield was wounded.

Our own in killed and wounded will reach 400.

Gen. Rosecrans is still pursuing the enemy. He has captured a portion of his artillery, and there is a prospect that he will take a large number of prisoners. The exact number of casualties on the Union side is not yet ascertained.

Gen. Price is retreating southward.

To the Associated Press.

Yesterday evening Rosecrans came up with Price at Iuka, and a fight ensued, which lasted about an hour without intermission. Price occupied Iuka last night, and this morning retreated, leaving his dead and wounded on the field, some 650 in number, with Rosecrans in hot pursuit, after having captured his trains, stores, &c.

Our loss is estimated at about 100 killed and 200 wounded. Price's forces, 23,000 men.

Cairo, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

Gen. Rosecrans commenced moving from Iuka to Iuka, Mississippi, yesterday morning.

During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued until night. The fight was renewed this morning, and lasted until nearly noon, when the enemy gave way in a southerly direction.

Our loss is stated to be between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss was not ascertained, but is believed to be greater than ours. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed in the fight, and Gen. Whitefield was wounded and taken prisoner. The Rebel force is placed to be 15,000, under Gen. Price. The battle took place two miles east of Iuka. Gen. Rosecrans is in pursuit of the enemy.

Iuka, Miss., Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

Gen. Rosecrans, with Stanley's and Hamilton's divisions and Misner's Cavalry, attacked Price's south of this village about two hours before dark yesterday, and had a sharp fight until night closed.

Gen. Ord was to the north with an armed force of about 5,000 men, and had some skirmishing with the Rebel pickets.

This morning the fight was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans, who was nearest to the town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going South.

Gens. Hamilton and Stanley, with cavalry, are in full pursuit. This will, no doubt, break up the enemy, and possibly force them to abandon much of their artillery. The loss on either side, in killed and wounded, is from 400 to 500. The enemy's loss in arms, tents, &c., will be large. We have about 550 prisoners. I have trustworthy intelligence that it was Price's intention to move over east of the Tennessee. In this he has been thwarted. Among the enemy's losses are Gen. Little, killed, and Gen. Whitefield, wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by Gen. Rosecrans in the attack, and of the endurance of the troops. Gen. Ord's command showed untiring zeal, but the direction taken by the enemy prevented them from taking the active part they desired. Price's force was about 15,000.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The Surrender of Munfordsville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

At the surrender of Munfordsville on Wednesday morning, the Rebels took about 4,000 prisoners, whom they are reported subsequently to have paroled, comprising the 60th, 67th and 89th Indiana, four hundred men of the 50th Indiana, two companies of each of the 17th and 74th Indiana, one company of the Louisville Provost Guard, 70 recruits for the 33d Kentucky, the 4th Ohio Battery of six guns with four other guns in position. The loss at Munfordsville previously stated was in the fight.

There was two or three hours skirmishing on Tuesday between the sharpshooters of both parties. The Rebels did not attack us in force in the Sunday's fight. Gen. Chalmers made an attack on our forces with eleven regiments on Tuesday night. Bockner's Division was added to this force. The firing on Tuesday was a Rebel feint to enable them to secure the north bank of the river. In that we lost two killed and four or five wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 19—11 p. m.

There are very many reports in circulation from down the road, the transmission whereof by telegraph is prohibited by military authorities, who, however, entertain the hope and belief that the preparations now actively commencing will not only insure the safety of Louisville, but speedily check Kentucky of her Rebel invaders.

Volunteers Marching for the Seat of War.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862.

Two more battalions of artillery, numbering about 1,100 men, under the command of Captains Middleton and Gilmore, left Madison barracks at two o'clock p. m. to-day, en route to New-York, being the balance of the contingent for Jefferson and Lewis counties, under the Government call for 600,000 men. Jefferson county has raised four regiments, beside several independent batteries and recruits for old regiments in the field. The last quota has been filled by 2,500 magnificent, able-bodied young men, the elite of Jefferson and Lewis Counties.

THE VOICE OF A CHURCH.—At the close of the services in the Third Unitarian Church yesterday (Sunday) morning, the pastor, the Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham, called the attention of the congregation to the perilous state of the country, and, after a few stirring remarks, offered for their consideration a form of memorial to the President, entreating him, in the exercise of the powers vested in him for the salvation of free institutions, to declare universal freedom (except for crime) in every State in rebellion against the Government, and to extend just and equal protection to all classes of loyalists, as the sure, potent and speedy means to put down the rebellion and secure union and peace. The memorial was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Society, and the Pastor was requested to sign it officially in their behalf, and forward it to the President.